

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The present remark is in response to the Office Action mailed October 2, 2003, in which Claims 1-17 were rejected. Applicant has thoroughly reviewed the outstanding Office Action including the Examiner's remarks and the references cited therein. The following remarks are believed to be fully responsive to the Office Action and believed to render all claims at issue patentably distinguishable over the cited references.

No claims are amended. No claims are canceled and no claims are added. Accordingly, Claims 1-17 remain pending.

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration in light of the above amendments and the following remarks.

CLAIM REJECTION – 35 U.S.C. §103 (a)

With respect to Pages 2-6 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 1, 2, 4-11 as being unpatentable over Kuga (5,828,367) in view of Hyatt (5,432,526). Claims 1 and 9 are independent claims herein.

Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

As claimed in Claim 1, the controlling means in the present invention is used to receive a setting value transmitted from inputting

means and a plurality of variation values from photosensitive means, that is, the controlling means is coupled with the inputting means and the photosensitive means (see FIG. 2), and can feedback the plurality of variation values in order. By contrast, referring to Hyatt (5,432,526), "illumination amplifier 104" cited as photosensitive means (see Lines 12-14, Page 3 of the Office Action referring to Col.7, Lines 52-57) receives "source illumination 102" cited as a setting value (see Lines 11-12, Page 3 of the Office Action referring to Col. 7, Lines 18-20 & FIG-1). This differs from the present invention that the inputting means and the photosensitive means are independent. Moreover, controlling means cited from Hyatt (5,432,526) receives "source illumination 102" through "illumination amplifier 104" (see Lines 14-15, Page 3 of the Office Action referring to Col. 7, Lines 59-67 & FIG-1). This also differs from the present invention that the controlling means receives the setting values from the inputting means without passing through the photosensitive means, in other words, the data paths of the present invention is changed by combining Kuga (5,828,367) and Hyatt (5,432,526). The above-mentioned related connections and data paths cited from Hyatt (5,432,526) are different from those in the present invention, so the present invention is not obvious even through incorporating Hyatt (5,432,526) in Kuga (5,828,367). It is apparent that Kuga (5,828,367) and Hyatt (5,432,526) fail to teach or suggest the recitation of the Claim 1 as the above-mentioned, whether standing alone or in combination. The Claim 1 is patentably distinguished over the two references.

Claims 2, 4-8 depend upon the Claim 1, each of which including

all the limitations of the Claim 1. Thus, Claims 2, 4-8 are patentably distinguished over the two references.

Another independent Claim 9 of the present invention is also patentably distinguished over the two references based on the same ground of the above-mentioned. More particularly, as the related connections and the data paths being distinguished, the method of the present invention is also distinguished over the method of the two references. Claims 10, 11 depend upon the Claim 9, each of which including all the limitations of the Claim 9. Thus, Claims 10, 11 are patentably distinguished over the two references.

With respect to Pages 6-7 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claim 3 as being unpatentable over Kuga (5,828,367) in view of Hyatt (5,432,526) as applied to Claims 1, 2, 4-11, and further in view of Tosaki (5,844,530). Claim 3 depends upon the Claim 1 and includes the limitation of the Claim 1.

With respect to the reference to Tosaki (5,844,530), see Col. 7, Lines 59 to Col. 8, Line 4 & Col. 3, Line 66 to Col. 4, Line 35 thereof, which teaches that the quantity of outside light can be adjusted as the setting value by changing the position of the visor. However, Tosaki (5,844,530) also fails to teach or suggest that the setting value can be set via an inputting button as claimed in the Claim 3, since it is difficult to analogize the inputting button from the visor. Hence, the Claim 3 is patentably distinguished over the three references.

With respect to Pages 7-9 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 12, 13, 15-17 as being unpatentable over Dunton et al. (6,556,242 B1) in view of Hyatt (5,432,526). Claim 12 is independent claim herein.

As claimed in Claim 12, "a photosensitive sub-circuit that is coupled with the output terminal of said inputting sub-circuit to form a node,; a controlling sub-circuit whose the input terminal is coupled with said node to receive said plurality of variation values and said setting value, wherein the output terminal of said controlling sub-circuit is coupled with said node to feed back said plurality of variation values in order, and said controlling sub-circuit can perform a compared action to generate a plurality of controlling signals according to the difference between said plurality of variation values and said setting value and the difference between said plurality of variation values from each other". However, according to Lines 9-12, Page 8 of the Office Action referring to Col. 108, Lines 37-40 & Line 42, Hyatt (5,432,526) still fails to teach or suggest that the photosensitive sub-circuit is coupled with the output terminal of the inputting sub-circuit. Moreover, Hyatt (5,432,526) fails to teach or suggest that the related connection between the photosensitive sub-circuit and the controlling sub-circuit (see Lines 12-14, Page 8 of the Office Action referring to Col. 7, Lines 50-57). From another aspect, the controlling sub-circuit feeds back the plurality of variation values in order without through the photosensitive sub-circuit, however, according to Lines 14-19, Page 8 of the Office Action referring to Col. 108, Lines 20-55, Hyatt (5,432,526) teaches that "photosensor 134 may ... and generate

feedback signals 114 ...". Therefore, it is apparent that Dunton et al. (6,556,242 B1) and Hyatt (5,432,526) fail to teach or suggest the recitation of the Claim 12 as the above-mentioned, whether standing alone or in combination. The Claim 12 is patentably distinguished over the two references.

Claims 13, 15-17 depend upon the Claim 12, each of which including all the limitations of the Claim 12. Thus, Claims 13, 15-17 are patentably distinguished over the two references.

With respect to Pages 10 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claim 14 as being unpatentable over Dunton et al. (6,556,242 B1) in view of Hyatt (5,432,526) as applied to Claims 12, 13, 15-17, and further in view of Tosaki (5,844,530). Claim 14 depends upon the Claim 12 and includes the limitation of the Claim 12.

With respect to the reference to Tosaki (5,844,530), see Col. 7, Lines 59 to Col. 8, Line 4 & Col. 3, Line 66 to Col. 4, Line 35 thereof, which teaches that the quantity of outside light can be adjusted as the setting value by changing the position of the visor. However, Tosaki (5,844,530) also fails to teach or suggest that the setting value can be set via an inputting button as claimed in the Claim 14, since it is difficult to analogize the inputting button from the visor. Hence, the Claim 14 is patentably distinguished over the three references.

Conclusion

In light of the above amendments and remarks, Applicant respectfully submits that all of pending claims 1-17 as currently presented are in condition for allowance. Applicant has thoroughly reviewed that art cited but relied upon by the Examiner. Applicant has concluded that these references do not affect the patentability of these claims as currently presented. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

This Amendment was prepared by Applicant, and is being submitted without substantive change by the undersigned Attorney.

Respectfully submitted,



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Dated: 24 February 2004

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